[This Drawing is a full-size reproduction of the Original.]

A.D. 1891. SEP. 24. N°. 16,264.
RIEKMANN'S COMPLETE SPECIFICATION.

XD2-418

Fig. 1

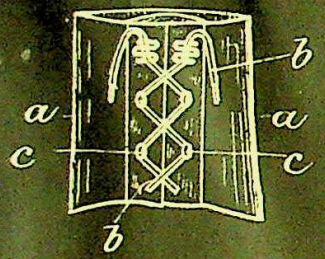


Fig. 5

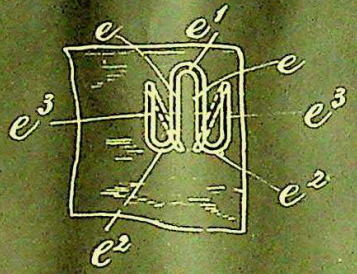


Fig. 2

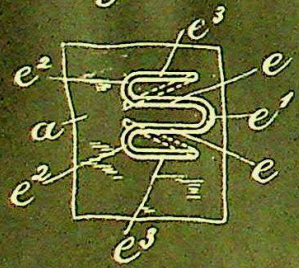


Fig. 3

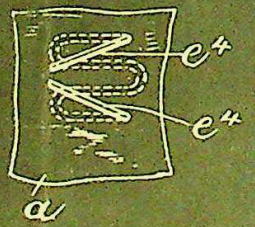
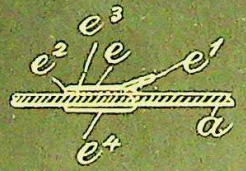


Fig. 4



Malby & Sons, Photo-Litho

London: Printed by Darling and Son, Ltd.
for Her Majesty's Stationery Office. 1891.

PY HEREWITH
OR OBTAIN FROM
BRARY
V.
☐ ALL PAGES
☒ SPECIFICATIONS
☒ DRAWINGS
☐ APPLICATION SERIAL NO.
☐ PATENT NO. 16,264

N° 16,264 A.D. 1891

Date of Application, 24th Sept., 1891—Accepted, 24th Oct., 1891

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION.

Improvements in Lace Clasps or Fastenings for Boots and Shoes, Corsets, Gloves, Leggings, and other articles.

A communication from THE WILSON LACE CLASP COMPANY, of Somerset, in the State of Massachusetts, one of the United States of America, Manufacturers.

I, ADOLPH RIEKMANN of 59 Knightrider Street in the City of London, Merchant, do hereby declare the nature of this invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, to be particularly described and ascertained in and by the following statement:—

This invention has for its object, a most convenient and efficient fastening for the laces of boots, shoes, corsets, gloves, *etcetera*; and consists of a single piece of wire, bent to form four parallel sections; the outside parallel sections, being about double the length of the two inner sections, are bent at right angles, vertically dependent, about midway, forming the legs of the clasp. The two inner parallel sections, where they join together, are slightly bent upwards, and are called the tongue of the clasp. The remaining portions of the inner parallel sections, together with the outer parallel sections, are partly flattened, to enable the clasp to press closely to the substance to which it is attached, and to give greater torsional strength to the tongue.

Fig. 1 shews a front view of a pair of clasps in position here shewn on a boot top.

Fig. 2 shews an upperside view of a clasp separately.

Fig. 3 an underside view and

Fig. 4 an edge view of same.

Fig. 5 shews the like fastening as Fig. 1 but applied at right angles so as to bring the tongue upward, as for a lady's shoes, to avoid risk of catching the dress.

a is the substance of the boot or shoe, *b* the laces, *c* the ordinary hooks, *e* the tongue of the clasp consisting of the point or bend e^1 and the parallel side pieces which again by bends e^2 e^2 are formed in continuation of the parallel parts e^3 e^3. e^4 e^4 are the under limbs or anchoring legs. The manner of applying is as follows: The legs e^4 of the clasp *e*, pierce the substance *a* to which it is to be applied, and are then bent up firmly against said substance, directly under the parallel upper sections e^3 e^3, of the clasp, in such a manner, that the legs e^4 converge; thus forming an under spring, and holding the substance between them and the upper parallel sections. The tongue *e*, together with the outer parallel sections, being firmly pressed against the substance on the upper side, form another spring. The substance between the legs e^4 and the upper parallel sections e^3 e^3, being the medium for attrition, as well as for attachment. The manner of use of the clasp is as follows; after lacing the boot, shoe, *etcetera*; bring the free end of the lace *b*, firmly under the tongue *e* of the clasp, (which is slightly bent upwards at its terminal end, to enable the lace to readily engage) to its limit, and the lace will be securely fastened instantly, and can be as quickly unfastened; thus avoiding the tying and untying of knots, thereby saving time and temper.

In the boot and shoe, the clasp is preferably placed at the top end of the row of studs or eyelets, thus allowing a three quarter lacing, replacing four studs, and making a lace shoe more satisfactory, and therefore more saleable.

It will be evident, that by use of this clasp, a string, lace or cord, whether flat or round, may be engaged, and firmly held, without tying and the clasp, being preferably made of wire, can be cheaply manufactured.

[*Price* 6*d.*]

Kickmann's Improvements in Lace Clasps or Fastenings for Boots and Shoes, &c.

having now particularly described and ascertained the nature of my said inven- and in what manner the same is to be performed, I declare that what I n is:—

he construction and application of clasps or fastenings for laces for boots, s and other articles wherein said clasps are formed with under spring legs and 5 er spring tongue and adjacent parts as set forth.

Dated the 22nd day of September 1891.

WM. BROOKES & SON,
55 & 56, Chancery Lane, London, Agents for the Applicant.

London: Printed for Her Majesty's Stationery Office, by Darling & Son, Ltd.—1891.

XD2-422

FIG. 1.

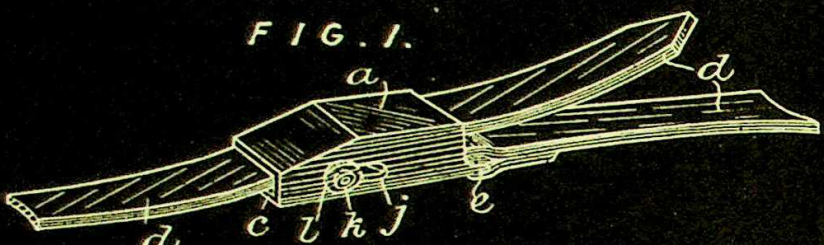


FIG. 7.

FIG. 2.

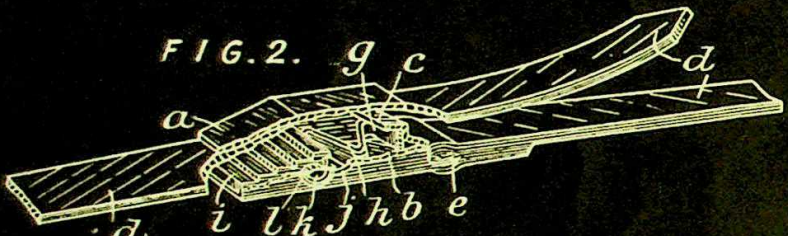


FIG. 5.

FIG. 3.

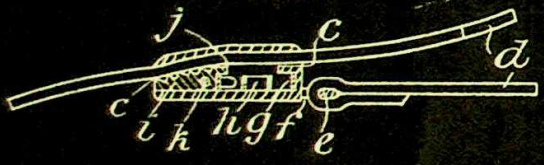


FIG. 6.

FIG. 4.

This Drawing is a reproduction of the original on a reduced scale.

Malby & Sons, Photo-Litho

24162

J. ELSON.

COLLAR HOLDER.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 26, 1920.

1,347,999. **Patented July 27, 1920.**

Fig. 1.

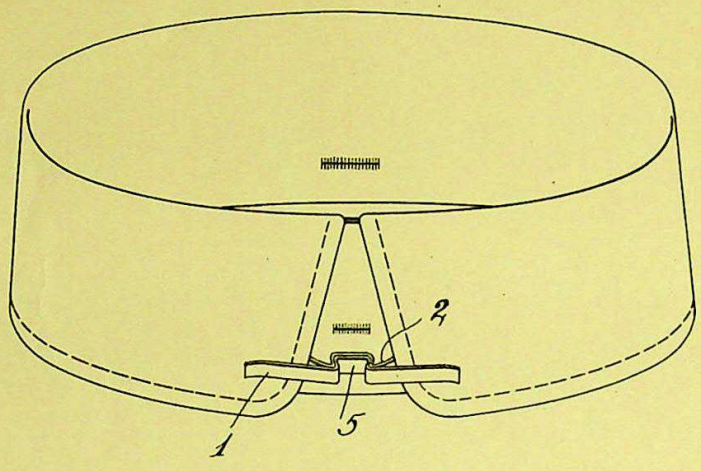


Fig. 2.

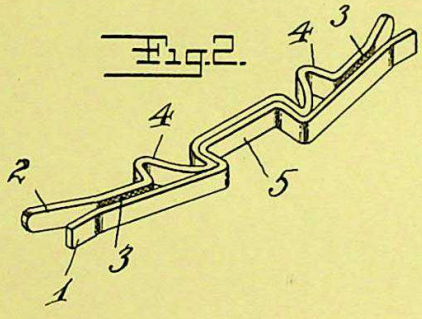
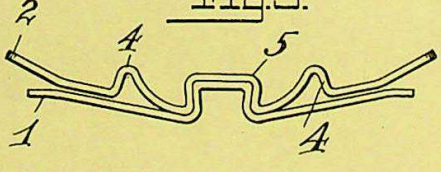


Fig. 3.



Inventor

Jacob Elson

By his Attorney

Jas. H. Griffin

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JACOB ELSON, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

COLLAR-HOLDER.

1,347,999. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented July 27, 1920.

Application filed March 26, 1920. Serial No. 369,033.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JACOB ELSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York city, borough of Bronx, county of Bronx, and State of New York, have invented a certain new and useful Collar-Holder, of which the following is a specification.

This invention is a collar holder intended, more particularly, to maintain the ends of the fold over portions of a soft fold over collar in proper distended relation to one another.

Devices of this general character have been heretofore suggested and quite a number of them have gone into use. However, all of these prior devices have been open to one or more disadvantages which have more or less reverted against their use by discriminating persons. Quite a number of collar holders which have been found on the market are provided with oppositely extending resilient jaws, each of which is adapted to grip one end of the fold over portion of the collar, but practically all of said devices either grip the collar too tightly or not tightly enough. The inability to obtain the desired frictional grip of the collar is due to the fact that, because of the relatively short distance between the ends of the fold over portion thereof, sufficient resiliency cannot be secured in a relatively straight metallic member and when the holders are made light enough to give the desired resiliency, they are not strong enough to tightly grip the collar in frictional engagement, and have a tendency to become disengaged and lost.

For this reason, other holders have been suggested which positively grip the collar between sharpened prongs or other relatively sharp surfaces, but these expedients tear the collar and have therefore not gone into extensive use.

The object of the present invention is to provide a collar holder, which will possess the necessary strength, and will, nevertheless, embody the required resiliency and force to grip the collar tightly through frictional engagement therewith.

Features of the invention, other than those specified, will be apparent from the hereinafter detailed description and claims, when read in conjunction with the accompanying drawings.

The accompanying drawings illustrate one practical embodiment of the invention, but the construction therein shown is to be understood as illustrative, only, and not as defining the limits of the invention.

Figure 1 shows a soft fold over collar, with which is associated a holder embodying the present invention.

Fig. 2 is a perspective view showing the holder detached; and,

Fig. 3 is an edge view of the holder.

The holder of the present invention embodies two members 1 and 2, which may be referred to as the front and back member respectively and these two members may be conveniently formed from resilient strip metal, preferably from one of the precious metals, such as gold or silver, or gold or silver plated steel or brass. The front and back members 1 and 2 are soldered together intermediate their ends, so that the opposite ends of the holder thus formed constitute two pair of clips, one of which is adapted to engage with one of the ends of the fold over portion of the collar as shown in Fig. 1. A portion of the forward face of the back member 2 is preferably milled or knurled as shown at 3, so as to better grip the collar on the back side of the fold over portion thereof, but the back face of the front member 1 is preferably left smooth so as not to mar the face of the collar.

The front jaws of each of the clips referred to may be made straight or curved along flowing lines, but the back plate 2 is preferably bent to form off sets 4 adapted to straddle over the hem of the collar and position the knurled portion 3 of each clip jaw interiorly of the hem. This assures of proper coöperation between the clamping jaws and permits the collar to be gripped tightly in such an efficient frictional manner as to positively preclude the disengagement of the holder from the collar.

Holders provided with oppositely extending clips have been heretofore suggested, but difficulty has been exposed in obtaining the proper resiliency when sufficiently heavy material is used. I overcome this disadvantage in the present invention in a simple and economical manner by forming the central portion of the holder into a loop 5. At the back portion of this loop I solder, rivet or otherwise secure the front and back plates 1 and 2 together leaving the remaining portions of the members free from attachment

to one another. By forming the loop 5 as shown intermediate the ends of the holder, maximum resiliency is imparted to the holder and particularly to the clamping jaws of the opposite ends thereof. The stock from which the holder is made may be much heavier than has heretofore been possible, yet the resiliency resulting from the use of the loop as shown will permit of the ready manual attachment or detachment from the collar but will cause the holder to grip the collar so tightly during use that it cannot possibly become inadvertently disengaged therefrom. The spring loop 5 does, in nowise, interfere with the collar button or the association of a neck tie with the collar, and may be made of various sizes but, naturally, the larger said loop is made the greater will be the resiliency and the heavier the stock from which the holder may be constructed.

It will be understood that the specific invention described may be modified in formal respects, such as by the substitution of equivalents, and that parts of the complete mechanism described may be used alone, or in other environments, without departing from the spirit or substance of the broad invention, the scope of which is commensurate with the appended claims.

Having thus fully described the invention, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

1. A holder for soft fold over collars embodying a front plate and a back plate secured together intermediate their ends and provided intermediate their ends with a looped portion from the opposite sides of which extend two resilient clips, the looped portion serving to impart resiliency to the clips associated therewith, whereby they are the better enabled to grip the fold over portion of the collar.

2. A holder for soft fold over collars embodying a loop at its center and a pair of resilient arms extending laterally from either side of the loop and forming a pair of clips adapted to grip the ends of the fold over portion of the soft collar, the looped portion of the holder serving to impart resiliency to the clip portions of said holder.

3. A holder for soft fold over collars embodying a pair of clips adapted to grip the opposite ends of the fold over portion of said collar, and a looped spring member uniting the clips and imparting resiliency thereto.

4. A holder for soft fold over collars embodying a front member and a back member provided at their centers with interfitting spring loops, and means for securing said members together at the looped portions thereof, whereby the opposite ends of the holder constitute two spring clips, a portion of the forward face of the back member on either side of the spring looped portion thereof being knurled to tightly grip the fold over portion of the collar on the concealed face thereof.

5. A holder for soft fold over collars embodying a front member and a back member provided at their centers with interfitting spring loops, and means for securing said members together at the looped portions thereof, whereby the opposite ends of the holder constitute two spring clips, a portion of the forward face of the back member on either side of the spring looped portion thereof being knurled to tightly grip the fold over portion of the collar on the concealed face thereof, and the back face of the front member being smooth so as not to deface or mar the exposed surface of the collar.

In testimony whereof, I have signed my name to this specification.

JACOB ELSON

XD2-428

N° 630.088 Société Anonyme Cartier Pl. unique

Fig.1

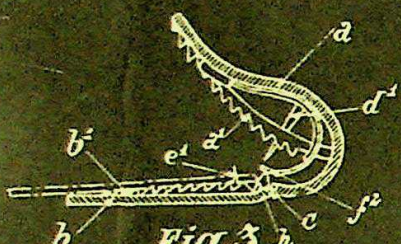


Fig.2

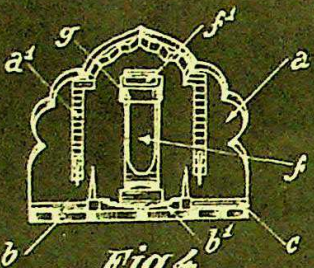


Fig.3

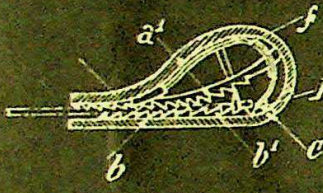


Fig.4

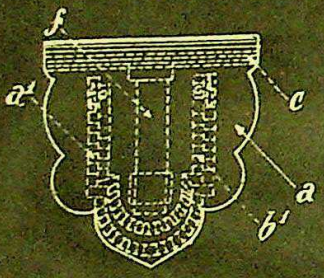


Fig.5

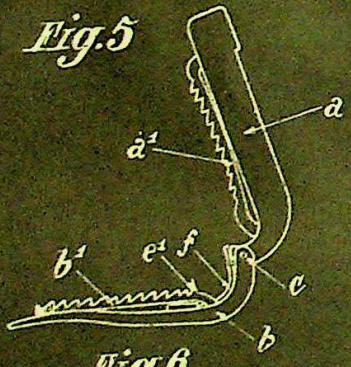


Fig.6

RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE.

MINISTÈRE DU COMMERCE ET DE L'INDUSTRIE.

DIRECTION DE LA PROPRIÉTÉ INDUSTRIELLE.

LIBRAIRIE 8 1928

BREVET D'INVENTION.

Gr. XVII. — Cl. 5. **N° 630.088**

Pince formant ornement, pouvant servir de broche, de support de montre ou autre article.

Société anonyme : CARTIER résidant en France (Seine).

Demandé le 2 mars 1927, à 16h 20m, à Paris.
Délivré le 9 août 1927. — Publié le 23 novembre 1927.

La présente invention a pour objet une pince présentant un aspect ornemental, qui peut être accrochée en un point quelconque du costume et dont la particularité essentielle consiste en ce que l'une des branches sert de support à un article tel qu'une petite montre, un motif décoratif, etc. Une autre particularité réside dans le mode de réalisation de la pince dont les mâchoires sont munies intérieurement de dentelures et de pointes ou crocs, convenablement décalées, de manière à assurer un accrochage de la pince.

La description qui va suivre, en regard du dessin annexé, donné à titre d'exemple, fera bien comprendre la manière dont l'invention peut être réalisée.

La fig. 1 est une coupe longitudinale, à grande échelle, de la pince en position ouverte.

La fig. 2 est une vue de face de la fig. 1.

La fig. 3 est une vue analogue à la fig. 1, montrant la pince en position fermée.

La fig. 4 est une vue en plan de la fig. 3.

Les fig. 5 et 6 montrent la pince employée comme support de montre, ces figures étant à grande échelle, par exemple à échelle double.

Dans le mode de réalisation, représenté fig. 1 à 4, la pince est constituée par deux mâchoires a, b présentant, comme on le voit fig. 4, un contour convenablement découpé, et réunies par une charnière c. Chaque mâchoire comporte sur sa face interne une dentelure a^1, b^1 taillée ou prévue dans la masse ou de préférence rapportée et soudée, les dentelures a^1 se présentant sous la forme d'arceaux, comme on le voit sur la fig. 1.

Les dentelures sont agencées de manière qu'une fois la pince fermée la dentelure b^1 vienne se placer à l'intérieur de la dentelure a^1, ainsi qu'il est montré fig. 2 et 4; autrement dit les dentelures ne sont pas en regard.

De plus, les branches de la pince sont munies de pointes ou crocs d^1, e^1 fixées en des points convenables des dentelures et qui transpercent les tissus engagés entre les branches de la pince lorsqu'on ferme celle-ci. Ladite pince ayant l'apparence lorsqu'elle est ouverte d'une mâchoire de caïman, comme on le voit fig. 2.

Enfin, un ressort f maintient la pince en position ouverte ou fermée. Ce ressort peut être constitué par une lame dont l'extrémité f^1 est maintenue contre la paroi interne de la branche a par un étrier g et dont l'autre extrémité f^2 (fig. 1) repose sur un appui, ou bossage h porté par la mâchoire b.

On se rend compte que, lorsqu'on a engagé le bord du chapeau entre les bords de la pince et qu'on a fermé celle-ci, ladite pince reste

accrochée, sans aucun risque de se défaire ou de tomber.

Il va de soi que la forme extérieure des mâchoires de la pince peut être modifiée et qu'elle peut être ornementée ou décorée de toute manière convenable, afin de constituer un motif artistique ou une broche que la femme peut placer en un point quelconque de son vêtement.

Dans la variante représentée fig. 5 et 6, les branches de la pince ont une forme allongée et l'une d'elles, a, a une épaisseur suffisante pour pouvoir constituer la boîte d'un mouvement de montre, comme on le voit fig. 6. En raison de la forme allongée des branches de la pince, les dentelures se présentent d'une manière un peu différente, la dentelure a^1 étant unique et s'étendant dans l'axe de la branche a, tandis que la dentelure b^1 est en forme d'⊔, dont les branches sont légèrement arquées et sont munies de pointes c^1.

Toute autre disposition des dites dentelures pourrait d'ailleurs être adoptée. Cette pince porte-montre peut être engagée sur le bord de la manche du costume, à l'endroit du poignet et peut remplacer la montre-bracelet actuellement en usage.

On conçoit que la pince peut être faite en tout métal : or, argent, platine, etc., elle pourrait aussi comporter un système de sécurité la maintenant bloquée ou verrouillée en position de fermeture.

RÉSUMÉ.

Cette invention comprend :

1° Une pince présentant un aspect ornemental et dont la particularité consiste en ce qu'une des branches sert de support à un motif décoratif : cabochon, petite montre ou autre objet, convenablement fixé sur la dite branche, la pince étant accrochée à l'extrémité de la manche, sur le bord du chapeau ou en tout autre endroit du vêtement.

2° Un mode de réalisation de la pince dans lequel les mâchoires comportent intérieurement des dentelures convenablement décalées, de manière que les dents ne se trouvent pas en regard lorsque la pince est fermée, les dentelures d'une ou des deux mâchoires étant munies de pointes ou crocs, de façon que ladite pince reste accrochée au tissu.

3° Dans le cas où la pince sert de support de montre, l'une des branches est agencée pour constituer la boîte de recouvrement, les deux branches ayant de préférence une forme allongée et étant munies de dentelures disposées par exemple suivant une rangée longitudinale pour une des branches, et en forme d'⊔ convenablement arqué pour l'autre branche.

Société anonyme : CARTIER.

Par procuration :

ARMENGAUD jeune.

March 7, 1933. W. H. AVERILL 1,900,686

CLASP FOR COLLARS, ETC

Filed June 9, 1932

Fig. 1

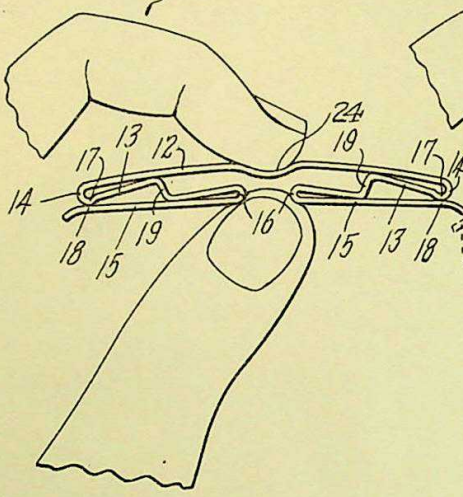


Fig. 2

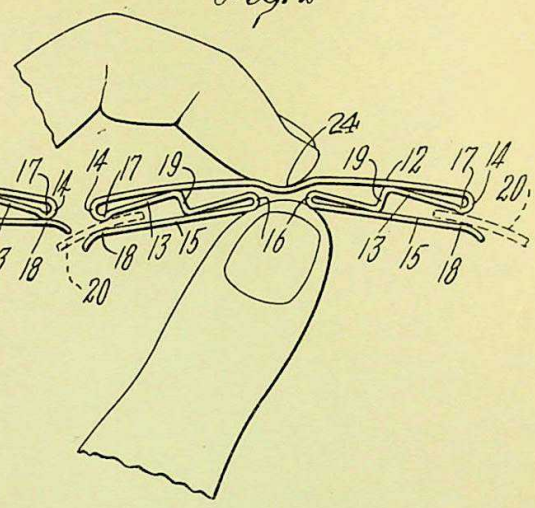


Fig. 3

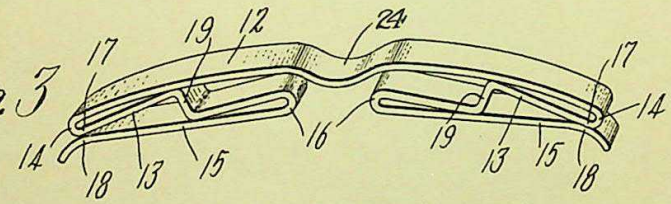
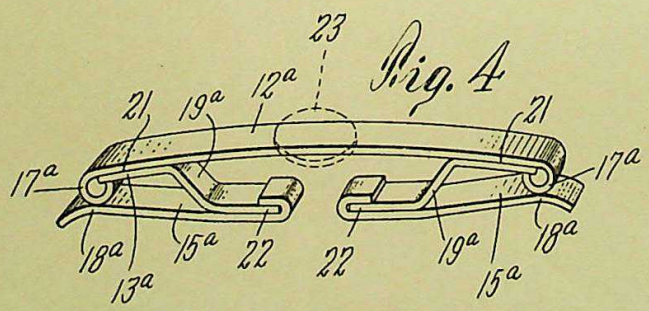


Fig. 4



Inventor

William H. Averill

by Wright Brown Quinby & May

Attys

Patented Mar. 7, 1933 1,900,686

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

WILLIAM H. AVERILL, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO JOSEPH POLLAK, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

CLASP FOR COLLARS, ETC.

Application filed June 9, 1932. Serial No. 616,220.

This invention relates to a clasp adapted to couple together the front ends of a soft apparel collar, or the front edges of other garment portions.

A collar clasp in common use includes an oblong bar adapted to extend across the space between the turned down ends of a soft collar, the ends of the bar being provided with outer jaws and with inner jaws spring-pressed against the outer jaws and displaceable outward therefrom by the forcible insertion of the collar ends between the jaws, the yielding pressure of the inner against the outer jaws causing an undesirable opposition to such insertion.

Clasps have been proposed having means operable by pressure between a thumb and finger to temporarily separate the inner from the outer jaws, and thus permit an unopposed insertion of the collar ends between the jaws, the inner jaws automatically closing on the interposed ends when the pressure is released.

All examples of clasps, characterized as last stated, of which I am aware, are undesirably complicated and involve hinges composed of pintle and socket members, and springs cooperating with the hinges to close the inner jaws on the interposed inserted parts.

The object of my invention is to provide a clasp whose inner jaws are separable by pressure from the outer jaws, does not include springs cooperating with hinges, and is of relatively simple, inexpensive and compact construction.

Of the accompanying drawing forming a part of this specification,—

Figure 1 is an edge view of a clasp embodying the preferred form of my invention showing the inner jaws contacting with the outer jaws, the clasp being held between a thumb and finger preparatory to the separation of the inner from the outer jaws.

Figure 2 is a view similar to Figure 1 showing the inner jaws separated from the outer jaws by pressure of the thumb and finger.

Figure 3 is a perspective view of the clasp shown by Figures 1 and 2. Figure 4 shows in perspective an alternative construction of a clasp embodying the invention.

The same reference characters indicate the same parts in all of the figures.

I will first describe the clasp shown by Figures 1, 2 and 3.

The clasp is composed of a one-piece elongated strip, preferably having flat sides and oblong in cross section, the strip being composed of any suitable resilient and flexible metal adapted to be bent into the form shown by Figures 1, 2 and 3.

The strip includes a mid length portion 12 constituting an oblong bar, which in a collar clasp, preferably has a gentle longitudinal curvature, connecting portions 13 connected by outer necks 14 with the ends of the bar portion 12, and extending in opposite directions behind the latter, and end portions 15 connected by inner necks 16 with the connecting portions 13.

The outer ends of the connecting portions 13 constitute outer jaws 17, and the outer ends of the end portions 15, constitute inner jaws 18.

The connecting portions 13 are bent so that they include resilient struts 19 bearing on the bar portion 12, and on the mid length of the end portions 15.

Said end portions therefore constitute levers whose fulcrums are formed by the struts 19. Said fulcrums normally maintain the inner jaws 18 pressed yieldingly against the outer jaws 17, as shown by Figure 1, and permit displacement of the inner jaws to permit unopposed insertion of collar parts 20, or the like, between the jaws. The inner ends of the levers, formed by the necks 16, are located in sufficiently close proximity to each other to permit the simultaneous displacement of the inner jaws 18 by pressure of a thumb on said ends, as indicated by Figure 2, opposite pressure being at the same time exerted on the bar portion 12 by a finger.

The clasp shown by Figure 4 is adapted more particularly to couple together relatively thick garment portions other than collar ends, for example, the front edges of a sweater.

In this embodiment of the invention the bar portion 12^a, the connecting portions 13^a, and the end or lever portions 15^a are made in separate pieces. The bar portion 12^a is provided with inwardly curled portion 17^a constituting the outer jaws. The end portions 15^a are provided with inner jaws 18^a. The connecting portions 13^a which may be of thin sheet steel and are provided with fulcrum struts 19^a are soldered or brazed at 21 to the bar portion 12^a and at 22, to the end or lever portions 15^a.

The bar portion 12^a may be of precious metal, or plated therewith, and may be provided at its mid length portion with an ornament 23 conventionally indicated by dotted lines.

It will be seen that in each embodiment of the invention there are no hinge ears and pintles, and no springs other than the fulcrum struts 19 or 19^a, these having a dual function in that they permit the end portions 15 or 15^a to act as levers, and normally maintain the inner jaws in yielding contact with the outer jaws.

The strip shown by Figures 1, 2 and 3 has narrow transversely flat sides, and the inner ends of the levers are in close proximity to each other to permit the simultaneous displacement of the inner jaws by pressure of a thumb on said inner ends. The bar 12 is provided at its mid length portion with a recess 24 forming a rest for a finger applied to the bar, said rest preventing liability of the crosswise tipping of the clasp by pressure exerted on said rest by a finger.

I claim:

1. A clasp of the character stated comprising an oblong bar, inwardly facing outer jaws at the ends of said bar, resilient connecting portions fixed to said outer jaws and extending in opposite directions behind the bar, and end portions fixed to the inner ends of the connecting portions, the outer extremities of the end portions constituting inner jaws, said connecting portions including resilient struts bearing on the bar and on the mid length of the end portions, so that said end portions constitute levers whose fulcrums, formed by said struts, normally maintain the inner jaws pressed against the outer jaws, and permit displacement of the inner jaws to permit unopposed insertion of collar parts, or the like, between said jaws.

2. A clasp of the character stated, composed of a one-piece elongated resilient and flexible metal strip, said strip including a mid length portion constituting an oblong bar, resilient connecting portions extending in opposite directions behind the bar and connected by outer necks with the ends thereof, and end portions connected by inner necks with the connecting portions, the outer ends of the connecting and end portions constituting cooperating outer and inner jaws, said connecting portions including resilient struts bearing on the bar and on the mid length of the end portions, so that said end portions constitute levers whose fulcrums are formed by said struts, said fulcrums normally maintaining the inner jaws pressed against the outer jaws, and permitting displacement of the inner jaws to permit unopposed insertion of collar members, or the like, between said jaws.

3. A clasp as specified by claim 2, said strip having narrow flat sides, the inner ends of the said levers being in close proximity to each other to permit the simultaneous displacement of the inner jaws by pressure of a thumb on said inner ends, the mid length portion of the bar being recessed to form a rest for a finger applied to the bar, said rest being formed to prevent liability of the crosswise tipping of the clasp by pressure exerted thereon by the finger.

In testimony whereof I have affixed my signature.

WILLIAM H. AVERILL.

YOU HAVE A DATE!

to see the new
LOOMCRAFT
back-to-school
FROCKS
—One million girls will wear them!

WOVEN PLAIDS — by the dozen!
SCHOOL CHECKS — beauties!
SOLID COLORS — in forest tones!
JUMPERS, BOLEROS — 2 piece effects!
. . . and lots, lots more!

EAST COAST MDSE. CO.
512 Broadway
New York 12, N. Y.

See pages 28-29 for the big Loomcraft ad

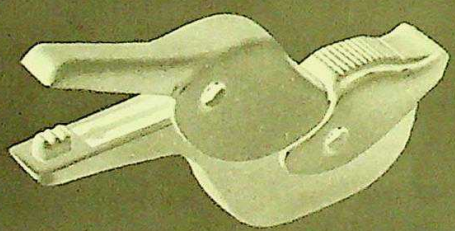
17/3 XD XD2-428

Attractive... Useful and Downright Reasonable

TWIN TURTLE Bib Holder . . . #446

Converts any towel or napkin into a perfect bib. . . . An absolute necessity on that motor trip . . . visit to Grandma's . . . dining out or at home . . . Available in Baby Pink or Blue Plastic. . . . Attractively gift boxed in clear plastic. . . . Suggested retail 50¢. Tamper proof spring clips.

"DUCKY" Sheet & Blanket Fasteners . . . #441



Nothing like it. . . . Guaranteed to "hold tight" without tearing blanket or sheet. . . . Available in Baby Pink or Blue Plastic. Gift boxed in clear plastic. Suggested retail $1.00.

Order from your jobber. If he cannot supply you promptly or if you want additional details . . . Write directly to

FEDERAL TOOL CORP., 3600 W. PRATT BLVD., CHICAGO 45

Baby's Treasures

Buyers Acclaim Them

We're talking, of course, about wonderful, washable **WONDERALLS** with the time-tested sales records!

Mothers sigh for them, children cry for them, buyers vie for them. All acclaim their patented drop seat,* their exclusive mother-saving, tot-tested features, their fine-fitting lines, their pride-provoking styles.

Guaranteed by Good Housekeeping

Pictured—Three-piece suit of Crompton corduroy or gabardine—Wonderall, cap, jacket lined in flannel . . . all in beautifully coordinated colors. For boys or girls.

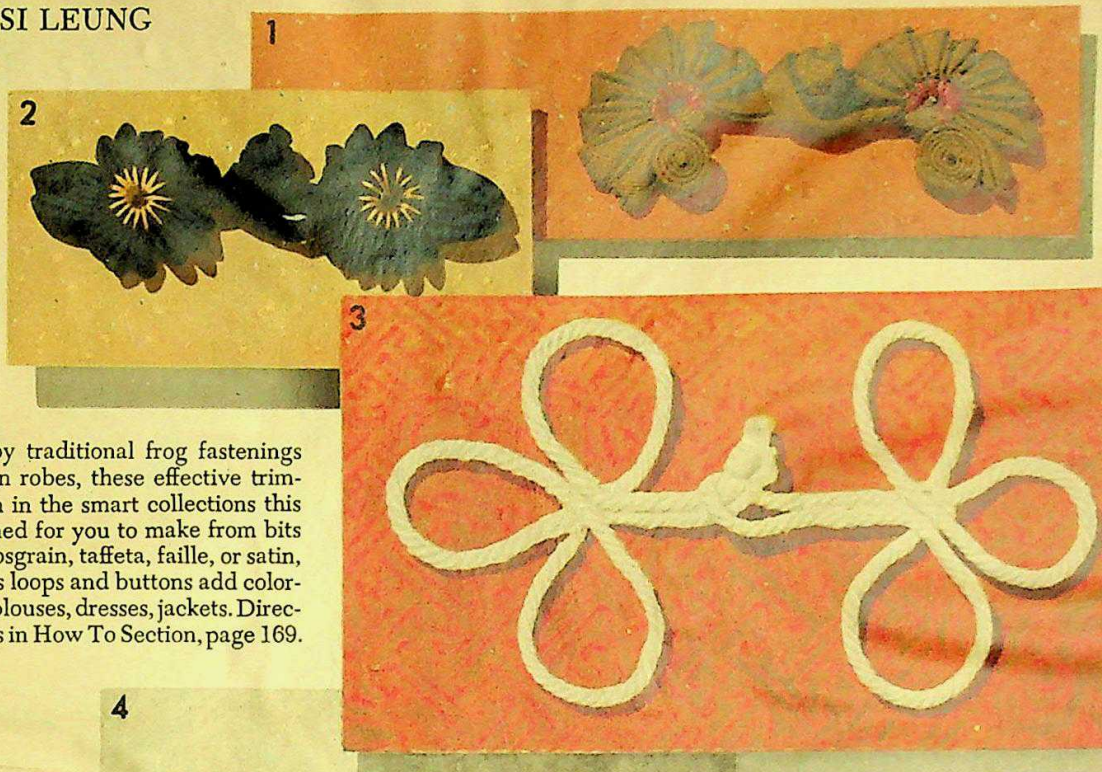
*Pat No. 2,506,493

The ALDEN WONDERALL CO.
6524 WALKER STREET, MINNEAPOLIS 16, MINN.

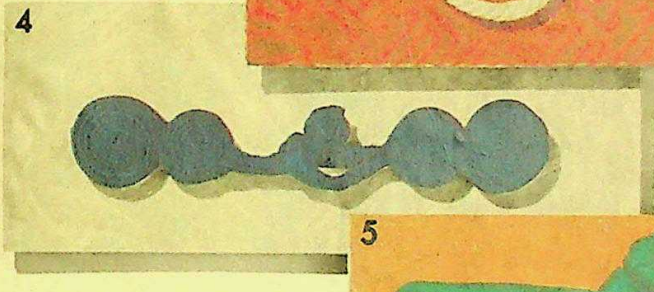
WOMAN'S DAY 10-1951 P.118
XD2-414

Mandarin fastenings to make

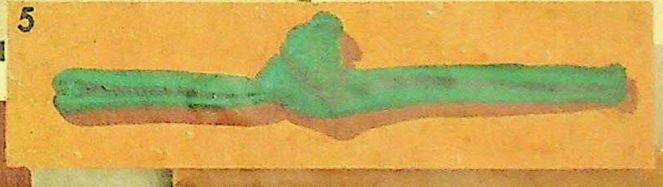
By ANN HSI LEUNG

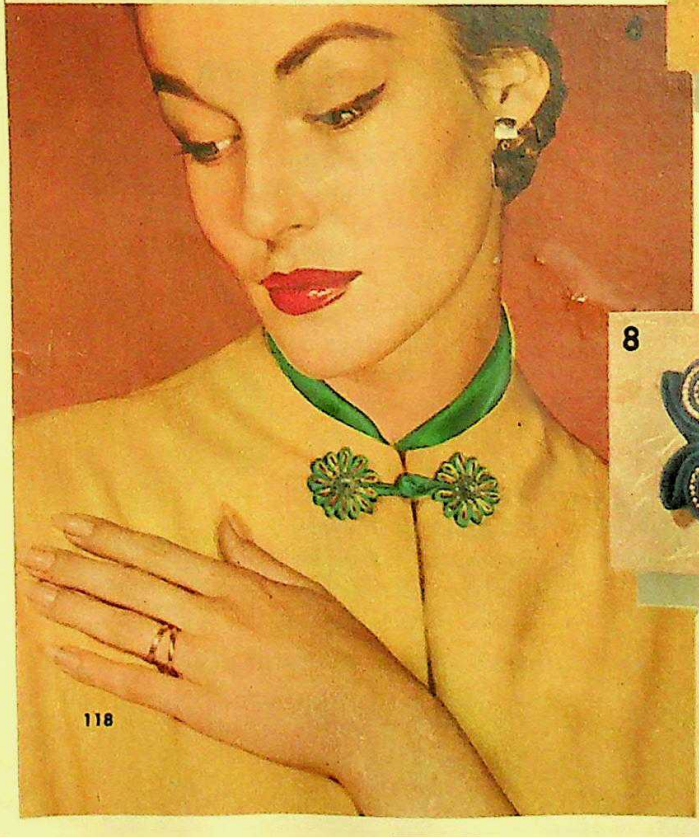


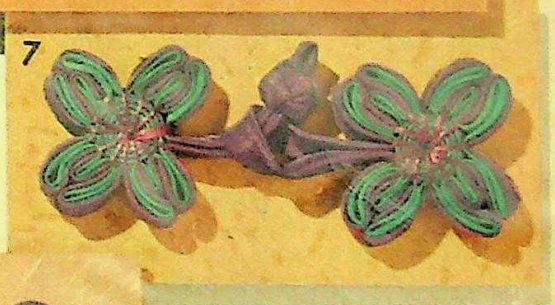
INSPIRED by traditional frog fastenings on mandarin robes, these effective trimmings are seen in the smart collections this season. Designed for you to make from bits of cord and grosgrain, taffeta, faille, or satin, these luxurious loops and buttons add colorful accents to blouses, dresses, jackets. Directions, diagrams in How To Section, page 169.



PHOTOGRAPHS BY GEORGE CRESPIN







1. Chartreuse rubbed-silk sunburst
2. Sunburst of navy taffeta
3. Looped frog of white cotton cord
4. Double scrolls of royal-blue satin
5. Knot and loop of emerald satin
6. Flower of gold braid and satin
7. Petal design in contrasting faille
8. Blue satin scrolls with silver braid

SEE HOW TO SECTION

DESIGNS S13,030

2-409

D17-14

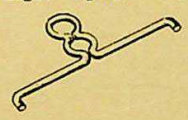
T5114W

SEARCH ROOM

Vol.- 647
Page- 762
D. D.-2/17/53

Abstract

Des. 13,030. **DOUBLE EYE BAR.** James H. Sellers, Jeffersonville, Ind. Filed Nov. 17, 1950. Published Feb. 17, 1953. Class D–17—14. 1 sheet of drawings. 1 page of specification.



This application discloses the ornamental design for double eye bar substantially as shown in Figure 1 of the drawing.

XRD102-823

DESIGNS

2-409

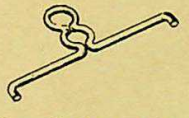
EXAMINER

Vol. 667

Page 762

OG 2/17/53

Des. 13,030. **DOUBLE EYE BAR.** James H. Sellers, Jeffersonville, Ind. Filed Nov. 17, 1950. Published Feb. 17, 1953. Class D–17—14. 1 sheet of drawings. 1 page of specification.



This application discloses the ornamental design for double eye bar substantially as shown in Figure 1 of the drawing.

XD2 - 418

704,656 COMPLETE SPECIFICATION

1 SHEET

This drawing is a reproduction of the Original on a reduced scale.

Fig. 1.

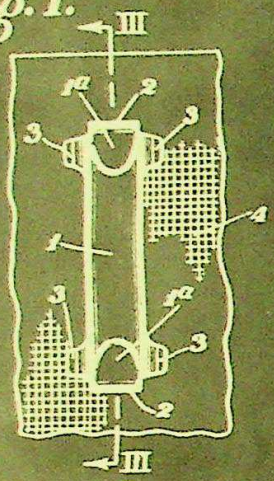


Fig. 2.

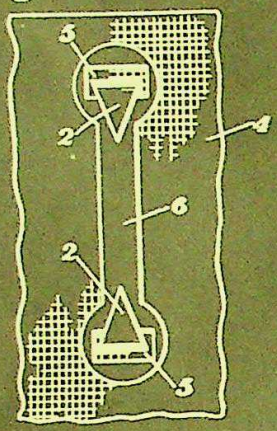


Fig. 3.

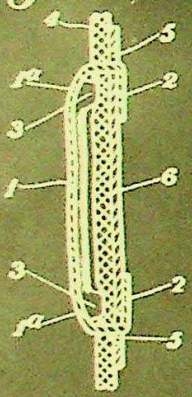


Fig. 4.

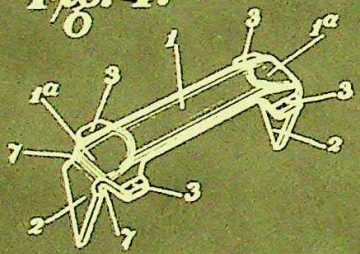


Fig. 6.

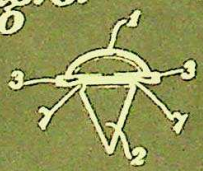


Fig. 5.

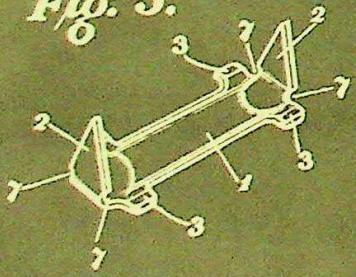
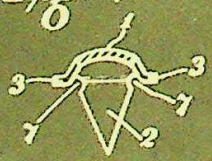


Fig. 7.



PATENT SPECIFICATION 704,656

Inventor :—HERBERT HOWARD WOOD.

Date of filing Complete Specification : March 5, 1953.

Application Date : Dec. 13, 1952. No. 31639/52.

Complete Specification Published : Feb. 24, 1954.

Index at Acceptance :—Class 43, G.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION.

Improvements relating to Fastening Devices for the Waistbands of Trousers.

We, THOMAS WALKER LIMITED, a Company registered under the laws of Great Britain, of St. Paul's Square, Birmingham 3, do hereby declare the invention, for which we pray that a patent may be granted to us, and the method by which it is to be performed, to be particularly described in and by the following statement :—

This invention relates to fastening devices for the waistbands of trousers, said fastening devices being of the kind comprising a hook for attachment to one end of the waistband, and a staple member, forming a bar or loop, for attachment to the other end of the waistband, and adapted for releasable engagement by the hook.

The present invention concerns the staple member, which is usually in the form of a flat sheet-metal strip having cranked end portions forming a raised hook-engaging bar between them and being extended to form bent down end prongs adapted to be forced through the material of the waistband and to be clenched over on the under face of the latter, usually upon a back plate applied to the said face of the band.

Staple members as hitherto employed are subjected to a lateral strain due to the pull of the hook and they are thus liable to rock sideways, causing the edge portion to cut into the material of the waistband. Also, as the bar portion is of flat sheet-metal, it is liable to become crushed, such as if the trousers to which the staple is fitted are treated in a machine, as during pressing, cleaning or the like.

One object of the present invention is to provide an improved staple member which is designed to resist lateral rocking under the pull of the hook. Another object is to construct the staple member so as to resist crushing more effectively.

According to the invention, the staple for a hook-and-staple fastening device for the waistbands of trousers comprises a bar provided with attachment prongs at opposite ends and having at each side, adjacent the prongs, lateral lugs or extensions adapted to bear upon the material of the waistband.

The bar is preferably of a corrugated or channel section in order to resist crushing, whilst notches may be provided at each side in the root portions of the prongs.

Figure 1 of the accompanying drawings represents a front view of a staple constructed in accordance with this invention and shown attached to a trouser waistband.

Figure 2 is a rear view, showing the back-plate employed.

Figure 3 represents a longitudinal section through the staple and through the waistband and back-plate to which it is attached.

Figure 4 shows a front perspective view of the staple only, before the prongs have been bent over.

Figure 5 is an underside perspective view of the staple only.

Figure 6 is an end view of the staple, and Figure 7 a transverse section through the same.

Referring to the drawings, the staple member of a hook-and-staple fastening device for the waistbands of trousers comprises a straight sheet-metal bar pressed to a channel formation of a curved cross-sectional shape, being in the form of a single corrugation with its convex face presented outwardly. The ends of the bar 1 are inclined at 1*a*, as shown, and are continued into integral end prongs 2 disposed at right-angles to the bar. The main portion of the bar 1 between the inclined end portions 1*a* is thus raised or set forward, whilst formed at opposite sides of the inclined portions 1*a* of the bar, adjacent the prong roots, are integral lateral extensions which are bent and shaped to provide flat set-back feet or

[*Price 2s. 8d.*]

lugs 3 projecting from the general contour of the bar and lying in a plane parallel to the main forwardly-set portion of the bar. The prongs 2 are adapted to be passed through the material of the band 4 of the trousers and through holes 5 in a back plate 6, the prongs 2 being then clenched over in the manner indicated in Figure 3. It will be seen that the lateral feet or lugs 3 bear upon the face of the waistband 4 and provide an extended lateral bearing to resist the tendency of the bar 1 to rock laterally when subjected to the pull of the hook (not shown).

In the root portions of the prongs 2, at points adjacent the lateral lugs 3, inwardly-extending notches 7 are provided at opposite sides. The notches 7 may be so located, and the holes in the back-plate 6 so shaped, that when the prongs 2 have been clenched on to the back-plate 6 the edges of the holes 5 in the latter interlockingly engage the notches 7, thus giving a very secure fastening. This interlocking action may, for example, be obtained by making the holes in the back-plate of a semi-circular shape, so that the notches co-operate with curved inner edges of the holes.

As the main portion of the bar 1 is of channel or corrugated section, it cannot readily be crushed if subjected to pressure, as, for example, when the trousers to which the staple is attached are passed through or treated in a machine for pressing, cleaning or other operations.

What we claim is :—

1. A staple for a hook and staple fastening device for the waistbands of trousers, the said staple comprising a bar provided with attachment prongs at opposite ends and having at each side, adjacent the prongs, lateral lugs or extensions adapted to bear upon the material of the waistband.

2. A staple as claimed in Claim 1, wherein notches are provided at opposite sides of the root portions of the prongs.

3. A staple as claimed in Claim 1 or 2, wherein the bar of the staple is of a corrugated or channel section, with an inwardly-presented concave or channelled face.

4. A staple for a hook and staple fastening device for the waistbands of trousers, as herein described with reference to the accompanying drawings.

H. N. & W. S. SKERRETT,
24 Temple Row,
Birmingham, 2.
Agents for Applicants.

PROVISIONAL SPECIFICATION.

Improvements relating to Fastening Devices for the Waistbands of Trousers.

We, THOMAS WALKER LIMITED, a Company registered under the laws of Great Britain, of St. Paul's Square, Birmingham 3, do hereby declare this invention to be described in the following statement :—

This invention relates to fastening devices for the waistbands of trousers, said fastening devices being of the kind comprising a hook for attachment to one end of the waistband, and a staple member, forming a bar or loop, for attachment to the other end of the waistband and adapted for releasable engagement by the hook.

The present invention concerns the staple member, which is usually in the form of a flat sheet-metal strip having cranked end portions forming a raised hook-engaging bar between them and being extended to form bent down end prongs adapted to be forced through the material of the waistband and to be clenched over on the under face of the latter, usually upon a back plate applied to the said face of the band.

Staple members as usually employed are subjected to a lateral strain due to the pull of the hook and they are thus liable to rock sideways, causing the edge portion to cut into the material of the waistband. Also, as the bar portion is of flat sheet-metal, it is liable to become crushed, such as if the trousers to which the staple is fitted are treated in a machine, as during pressing, cleaning or the like.

One object of the present invention is to provide an improved staple member which is designed to resist lateral rocking under the pull of the hook.

Another object is to construct the staple member so as to resist crushing more effectively.

A further object is to ensure a more effective and secure fastening of the staple to the material of the waistband.

According to the invention, the staple member of a hook-and-staple fastening device for trousers' waistbands comprises a bar provided with integral attachment prongs at opposite ends and having at each side, adjacent the prongs, set-down lateral lugs or extensions adapted to bear upon the material of the waistband.

The bar is preferably of a corrugated or channel section in order to resist crushing.

Notches may be provided at each side in the root portions of the prongs, for inter-

locking engagement with the edges of the holes in the usual back plate on to which the prongs are clenched.

In carrying out a convenient embodiment of the invention, the staple member of a hook-and-staple fastening device for the waistbands of trousers comprises a straight sheet-metal bar pressed to a curved channel cross-section, being in the form of a single corrugation with the convex face presented outwardly. The ends of the bar are bent or curved downwards in the longitudinal direction of the bar, and are then continued to form integral end prongs projecting downwards at right-angles to the bar. The main length of the bar between the downwardly-bent end portions is thus raised or elevated, and adjacent the prong roots the said downwardly-bent end portions of the bar are provided, at each side, with lateral extensions which are bent or cranked downwards to form flat set-down feet portions or lugs projecting laterally from the general contour of the bar and lying in a plane parallel to the main raised portion of the bar. When the prongs have been passed through the material of the band and through holes in a back plate and clenched over on to the latter, the lateral feet portions or lugs bear upon the face of the waistband and provide an extended lateral bearing to resist the tendency of the bar to rock laterally when subjected to the pull of the hook.

In the root portions of the prongs, that is, at points adjacent the lateral lugs, inwardly-extending notches are provided at opposite sides, being so located that when the prongs have been clenched on to the back plate the edges of the holes in the latter (through which the prongs are passed) interlockingly engage the notches, thus giving a very secure fastening.

As the main portion of the bar is of channel or corrugated section, it cannot readily be crushed if subjected to pressure, as, for example, when the trousers to which the staple is attached are passed through or treated in a machine for pressing, cleaning or other operations.

H. N. & W. S. SKERRETT,
24 Temple Row,
Birmingham 2.
Agents for Applicants.

Abingdon: Printed for Her Majesty's Stationery Office, by Burgess & Son (Abingdon), Ltd.—1954.
Published at The Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.2,
from which copies may be obtained.

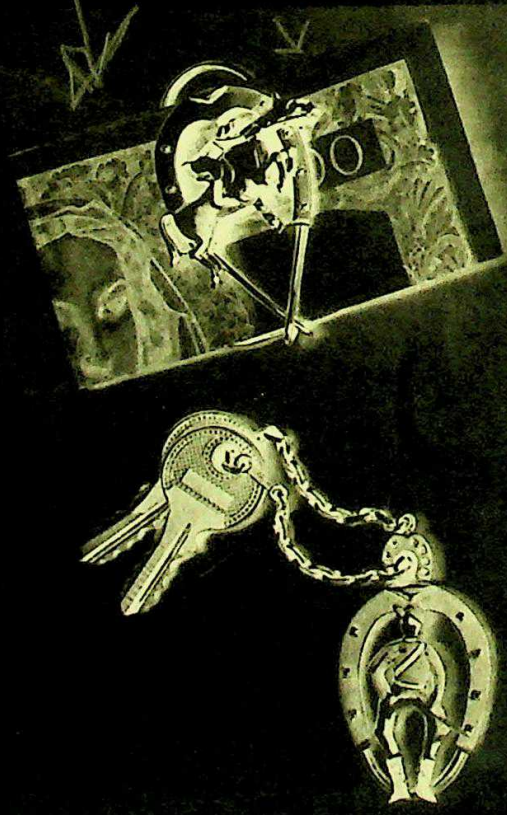
D 11/3 L'officiel de couture et de la Mode de Paris Dec. 1955

XD2-430

JAMIQUA

MARCEL ROCHAS

RAPHAEL



LACLOCHE

XD2-418

Jan. 24, 1956 L. STEINMETZ 2,731,694

HOOK

Filed Sept. 29, 1952

Fig. 1.

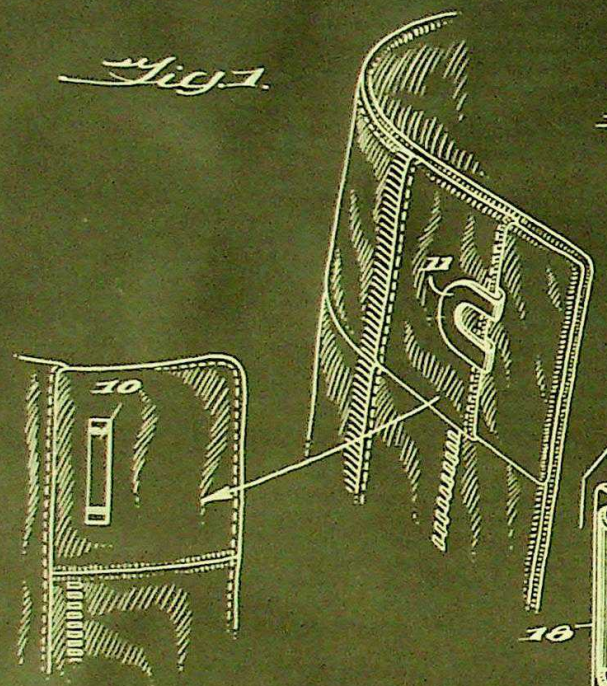


Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

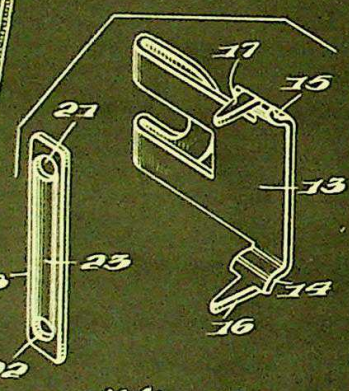


Fig. 5.

Fig. 6.

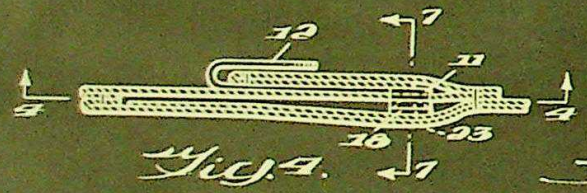


Fig. 4.

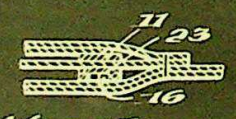
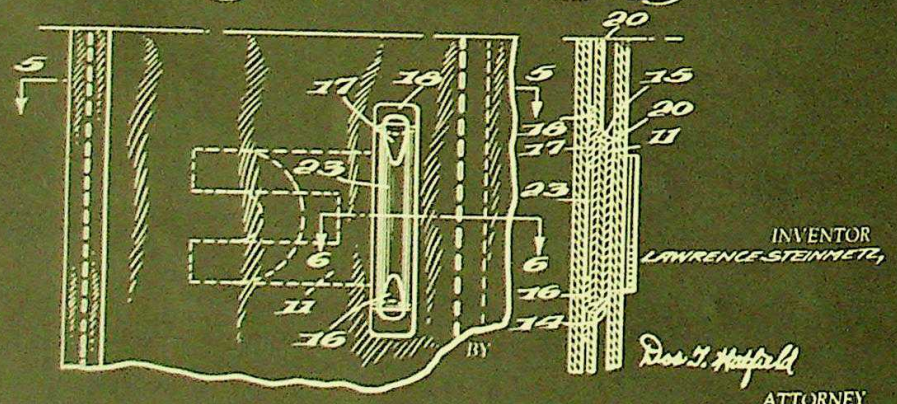


Fig. 7.



INVENTOR
LAWRENCE STEINMETZ,
BY
Dan T. Hatfield
ATTORNEY

United States Patent Office

2,731,694
Patented Jan. 24, 1956

2,731,694

HOOK

Lawrence Steinmetz, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Application September 29, 1952, Serial No. 312,080

1 Claim. (Cl. 24—227)

The present invention relates to a separable fastener device, and more particularly to an improved hook and eye arrangement for use as a garment fastener.

In the manufacture of clothing, such as trousers and skirts, the most commonly employed fastener for the waistband portion of the garment has been a button and button hole. Economy of manufacture has to a large extent dictated the use of buttons for such purposes. However, button fastenings have certain disadvantages such as the relative difficulty of fastening and unfastening the fastener, the tendency of the button to tear loose from the garment and the general unsightliness of a button fastener. As an alternative fastener arrangement to overcome the above disadvantages of button fasteners, the use of preformed sheet metal material hook and eye fasteners has been proposed.

It is a principal object of the present invention to provide an improved preformed sheet material hook for use as a garment fastener and which may be quickly and easily secured to the garment by a riveting or clinching procedure to thus obtain a secure and long lasting attachment of the fastener hook to the garment.

A feature of the invention is the provision of an improved form of preformed fastener hook member and associated rivet plate to be secured by riveting to a garment or the like, the form of the hook member providing a space for receiving the garment material between spaced rivet prong portions and the rivet plate having a trough for receiving the rivet prongs of the hook member so that the fastener hook may be permanently secured to the garment without the formation of unsightly bulges or the like.

Further objects, features and the attending advantages of the invention will be apparent with reference to the following specification and drawing, in which:

Fig. 1 is a fragmentary elevational view of a garment waistband with the hook and eye fastener of the invention secured thereto;

Fig. 2 is a plan view of the blank hook before preforming;

Fig. 3 is an exploded perspective view of the preformed fastener hook and the associated rivet plate which may be used as a reinforcement when the hook is secured to the garment;

Fig. 4 is a fragmentary plan view of the back face of a garment with the fastener hook and rivet plate of the invention secured thereto in the assembled relation;

Fig. 5 is a section on the line 5—5 of Fig. 4;

Fig. 6 is a fragmentary section on the line 6—6 of Fig. 4; and

Fig. 7 is a section on the line 7—7 of Fig. 5.

Referring to the drawings, and with particular reference to Fig. 1, a fragmentary portion of a trouser waistband is shown having a loop or eye member 10 secured to one meeting edge in any suitable manner and a preformed sheet material hook 11 secured to the other meeting edge according to the invention. It should be obvious that the trouser meeting edges may be secured together and fastened by inserting the hook end 12 (Fig. 5) within the eye 10.

As more clearly shown in Figs. 2 and 3, the preformed hook is preferably comprised of a metallic stamping having a base portion 13 and a reversely curved hook portion 12. Each side of the base portion 13 to the side of the center line of the hook portion 12 is provided with a respective shoulder portion 14 and 15 from which is extended a respective rivet prong member 16 and 17. The shoulder portions 14 and 15 are bent upwardly and then outwardly to provide a supporting surface for the rivet plate 18 in the assembled relation and thus to provide a space for receiving the garment material therebetween.

The assembled relation of the hook 11 and rivet plate 18 is most clearly shown in Fig. 4 through Fig. 7 of the drawing, and it will be seen that the rivet prong members 16 and 17 are passed through the garment fabric by piercing or the like and are received in the apertures 21 and 22 of the rivet plate 18. Thus the hook 11 and the rivet plate 18 are secured to opposite sides of the garment fabric and the rivet prongs 16 and 17 may then be deformed and bent into the trough 23 that has been provided in the rivet plate 18. In such manner the rivet prongs 16 and 17 are bent into a position overlying the base portion of the hook and, as will be most clearly shown in Fig. 7, the garment fabric 20 is deformed into the space between the bottom of the rivet plate 18 and the hook 11 as provided by the rivet member shoulder supports 14 and 15, while the rivet prongs 16 and 17 are received in the trough 23 of the rivet plate 18. Thus, the preformed fastener hook 11 is permanently secured to the garment by simply bending the rivet prongs 16 and 17 and the entire arrangement is such that unsightly bulging of the garment is prevented. The outer surfaces of the shoulder portions 14 and 15 are positioned between, and offset from, the rivet prongs 16 and 17, and provide ledges for receiving a riveting tool. As the ledges are offset from the base 13 and are in close proximity to the rivet prongs 16 and 17, the tool can apply the required force to the rivet prongs and the ledges will prevent the tool from slipping relative to the fastener.

Any suitable riveting tools (not shown) may be employed to contact the outer surfaces of the shoulder portions 14 and 15 to facilitate the application of the preformed fastener hook to the garment as described above. When desired, various garment pleating arrangements, such as that shown in the drawing, may be used to conceal the rivet plate and, as such, form no part of the present invention since the arrangements may vary for the many different types of garments to which the fastener hook of the invention may be applied.

While the preferred form and application of the invention is to use the rivet plate 18, in some applications when strong fabric materials are used, the rivet plate may be omitted and the hook may be secured to the garment fabric by passing the rivet prongs through the fabric and upsetting or bending the prongs to clinch the garment.

Various modifications may be made within the spirit of the invention and the scope of the appended claim.

I claim:

A preformed sheet metal fastener hook for garment fabric, said hook having a base portion, a reversely curved hook portion extending from said base portion, upwardly and outwardly formed shoulder portions extending from said base portion on each side of the center line of the hook portion, rivet prong members spaced outwardly from said base portion and extending from each of said shoulder portions and adapted to be passed through fabric, a rivet plate member having apertures for receiving each of said rivet prong members, said plate member having a trough extending between said apertures and providing a raised portion on the opposite side of said trough, said

plate member being adapted to be positioned with the bottom of said trough nearest the side of the fabric opposite the side to which the base portion of said hook member is positioned, each of said rivet prong members passing through respective ones of said apertures in the assembled relation of said hook and fabric and bent inwardly to extend in said trough and clinch the fabric in the space provided by said shoulder portions, the raised portion of said plate member positioned between said shoulders, the outer surfaces of said shoulder portions providing a ledge between said base portion and said prong members for receiving a riveting tool.

References Cited in the file of this patent

UNITED STATES PATENTS

428,130	Parsons	May 20, 1890
579,690	Wainewright	Mar. 30, 1897
1,815,702	Cahn	July 21, 1931
2,593,162	Markin	Apr. 15, 1952

FOREIGN PATENTS

1,514	Great Britain	Apr. 18, 1877
482,764	Great Britain	Apr. 5, 1938

XD 3/11

XD 2/415

Jan. 22, 1957 H. STOUGHTON 2,778,082

TROUSER WAISTBAND HOOK

Filed April 20, 1953 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1

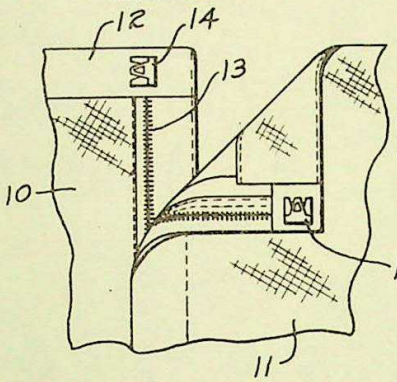


Fig. 2

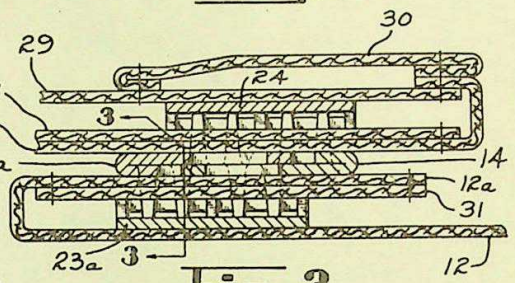


Fig. 3

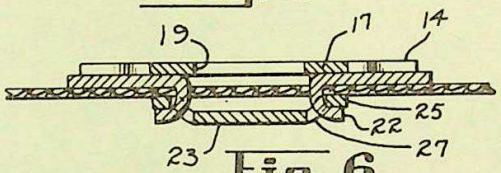


Fig. 4

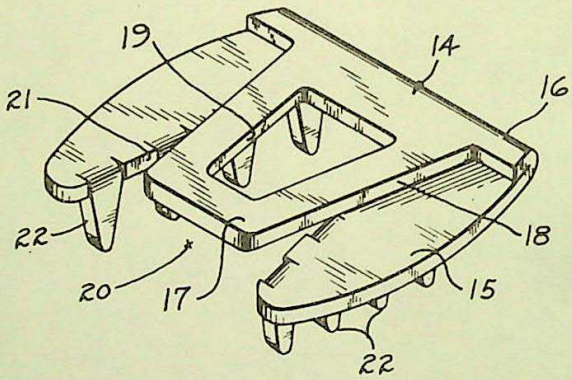


Fig. 6

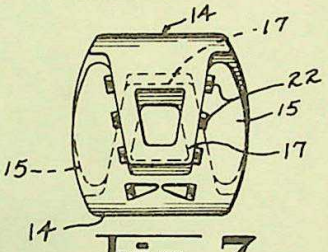


Fig. 7

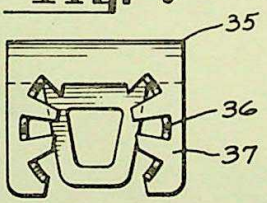


Fig. 5

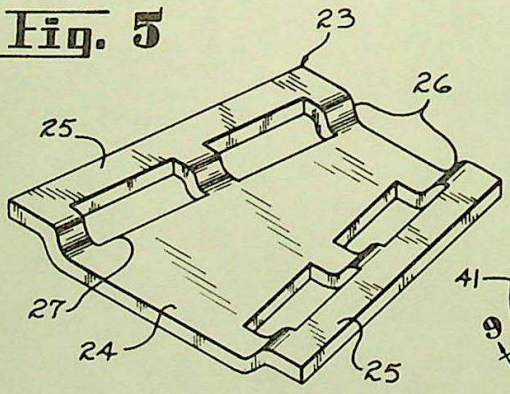


Fig. 8

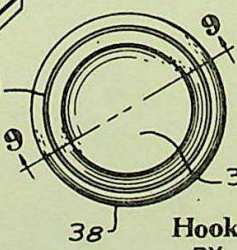
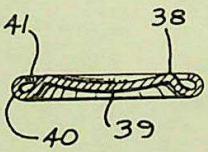


Fig. 9



INVENTOR
Hooker Stoughton
BY
H. F. Johnston
ATTORNEY

Jan. 22, 1957 H. STOUGHTON 2,778,082

TROUSER WAISTBAND HOOK

Filed April 20, 1953 2 Sheets-Sheet 2

Fig. 10

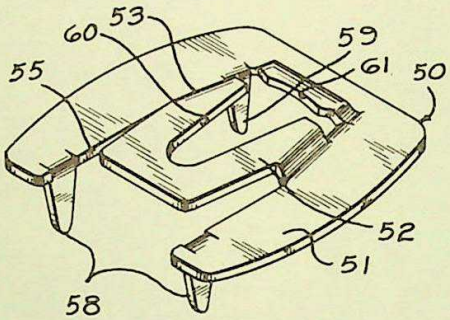


Fig. 11

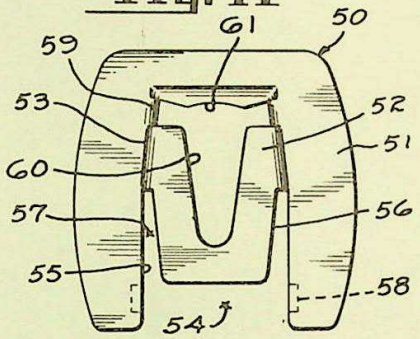


Fig. 12

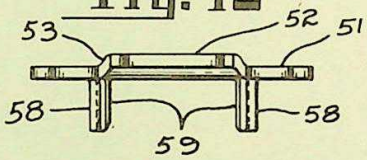
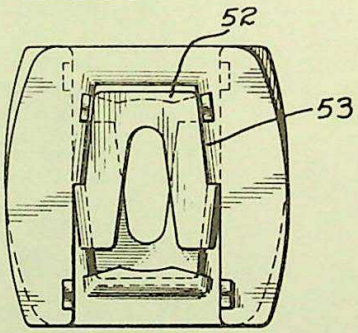


Fig. 13



INVENTOR
Hooker Stoughton
BY
H. F. Johnston
ATTORNEY

United States Patent Office

2,778,082

Patented Jan. 22, 1957

2,778,082

TROUSER WAISTBAND HOOK

Hooker Stoughton, Waterbury, Conn., assignor to Scovill Manufacturing Company, Waterbury, Conn., a corporation of Connecticut

Application April 20, 1953, Serial No. 349,810

5 Claims. (Cl. 24—227)

My invention relates to garment fasteners and more particularly to improvements in what are known as pant hooks.

One of the objects of this invention is to provide an improved garment fastener or pant hook in which the cooperating fastener members are identical in construction so that the application of the fastener to the garment requires only one machine. Having the two parts alike also contributes to cheapness of manufacture, ease of storage, and handling of the parts.

Another object of the invention is to provide a pant hook which will be exceedingly strong and have a strong attachment to the garment while at the same time being as thin as possible and neat in appearance.

The invention will be understood from the detailed description which follows when considered in conjunction with the accompanying drawing showing certain preferred embodiments of the invention and wherein:

Fig. 1 is a front view of a trouser fly construction as it appears in partially separated relationship and showing the improved pant hooks applied to a portion of the garment at the waist band.

Fig. 2 is a horizontal sectional view through the mid portion of the hook members applied to the garment on an enlarged scale and showing the hooks in hooked relationship.

Fig. 3 is a transverse sectional view through one of the hook members as it appears attached to the garment, the view taken along the line 3—3 of Fig. 2.

Fig. 4 is a perspective view of one of the hook members on an enlarged scale.

Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the clinching device or anchor plate.

Fig. 6 is a plan view showing the two hook members as they appear in hooked relationship but unattached to a garment.

Fig. 7 is a plan view of a modified form of a hook construction.

Fig. 8 is a plan view of the clincher disc or anchor plate such as used in connection with Fig. 7 hook.

Fig. 9 is a cross sectional view of the anchor plate the view taken along the line 9—9 of Fig. 8.

Fig. 10 is a perspective view of a further modified form of construction.

Fig. 11 is a plan view of the same.

Fig. 12 is a front end view of the same, and

Fig. 13 is a plan view of the same showing the two hook members as they appear in hooked relationship but unattached to a garment.

Referring now to the drawing in which like numerals refer to like parts throughout the several views, the numeral 10 indicates the right front of a trouser construction and numeral 11 the left front having the usual waist band 12 stitched to the upper portion.

The fly front of the trouser may be secured together by a conventional form of zipper member 13.

The pant hook for fastening the fly at the waist band, which is the subject of this invention, includes a pair of

identically constructed separable hook members 14 each of which comprises an attaching base plate 15 having an end portion 16 bent over on itself and which bent over portion is formed with a tongue extension 17 having tapering side edges 18. The central part of the tongue extension 17 is provided with a piercing or cutout 19 for the purpose of lightening the construction of the hook device and also adding to its general appearance. A recess 20 is cut out of the base plate and has tapering edges 21 arranged in the same angular relationship as the tapering side edges of the tongue extension 17 but in the reverse direction. A series of prongs 22 are formed downwardly from each of the tapering edges 21 of the recess 20 and are preferably arranged so that their innermost faces lie flush with or preferably slightly in back of the tapering edges 21.

In order to provide a rigid means for securing the hook member 14 to a garment construction a prong retaining device or anchor plate 23 is provided. This plate consists of a flat body 24 having lateral offset portions 25 along its opposite edges, which flat portions are connected to the body 24 as by S-shaped connecting sections 26. A series of elongated holes 27 are provided in the connecting sections 26 and preferably are located to line up with the prongs 22 of the hook member 14.

In assembling the hook members 14 to a garment the hook that is applied to the right end of the waist band 12 of the garment will first be described.

The anchor plate 23 will first be positioned against a reenforcing patch 28 stitched to the inside of the right waist-band end in such a manner that the flat offset portions rest against said patch and the flat body part 24 of the plate held in spaced relationship thereto. The hook member 14 will next be positioned against the outer surface of the waistband end with the prongs directed inwardly and in alignment with the holes 27 of the anchor plate 23. By simple tools the hook member 14 and the anchor plate 23 will be compressed together whereupon the prongs 22 will pierce through the waistband cloth and patch 28 and thence through the holes 27 whereupon a suitable anvil tool will clinch the prongs 22 outwardly against the outer face of the offset portions 25 in the manner shown in Fig. 3. After the hook 14 and plate 23 are thus assembled a waistband lining 29 and fly facing 30 may be stitched to the inside of the garment in the usual manner to conceal the anchor plate 23, all as shown in the upper part of Fig. 2.

The hook member that is attached to the left end of the waistband 12 will for convenience sake be identified as 14*a*. In this part of the garment before the waistband end 12*a* is folded under the front portion of the waistband 12 the anchor plate 23*a* will be positioned against a reenforcing patch 31 stitched to the underside of the waistband end 12*a* and the hook member 14*a* applied on the opposite side whereupon by the same tools used in attaching the hook member 14 this hook 14*a* may also be clinched in position in the same way after which the waistband end 12*a* can be folded over in back of the waistband 12 and there stitched in place thus concealing the anchor plate 23*a*. It will be noted that by reason of the particular construction of the hook members 14 and 14*a* when the attaching base plate 15 is secured to the garment fabric, the tongue extension 17 along with the side walls 21 of the recess 20 and the adjacent surface of the garment fabric provides a suitable pocket into which the tongue of the complementary identically constructed hook member can be removably received in a wedging manner and held against any twisting relationship.

An important advantage of my invention comes from the fact that the fastening element on one side of the fly is identical with that on the other side. Each of these members consists of two thicknesses of metal joined by a bend along what is referred to as the outer edge. The

tapered tongue or hook portion of each member overlying the cutout recess 20 in the back attaching plate 15 provides a pocket for receiving the flat tongue of the other member when said hook members are interengaged with each other by endwise sliding movement after the narrow end of each tongue has been entered into the wide end of the pocket of the other member. While the free end of the tongue may, if desired, be made to strike against the narrow edge of the recess 20 of the other member preferably the tapered side edges of each tongue bear against the side edges of the recess of the other member when completely assembled. This makes a very firm fastening in which there is no relative twisting of the parts when fastened.

By reason of my improved construction it will be noted that when the two hook members are assembled their combined thickness, except of course, for the prongs and prong retainer, has only two thicknesses of metal just as is the case of each of the members separately before assembly.

A modified form of construction is shown in Figs. 7, 8 and 9. Fig. 7 shows a plan view of a hook member 35 which is constructed substantially in the same manner as hook 14 except that the prongs 36 are formed out of the base plate 37 and arranged in circular formation. The anchor member for accommodating prongs 36 is shown in Figs. 8 and 9 and consists of a circular anchor plate 38 having a central solid slightly domed center 39 surrounded by a curled hollow bead 40 with an entrance opening 41, the latter being arranged in the same circular position as the prongs 36. It will be obvious that the modified form of hook member 35 and anchor plate 38 can be attached to the belt ends of a trouser construction in the same manner as preferred form except that in this case the anchor plate does not have to be brought to any particular angular position.

A further modified form of hook construction is shown in Figs. 10 to 13, inclusive. This form differs from the first two forms in that the hook part or interlocking tongue is formed up out of the body section or base plate of the hook member and thereby considerably lessening the amount of metal required to form the complete hook member as compared to the first two forms.

In this modified form the hook member is generally indicated by the numeral 50 and consists of a base plate 51 having its tongue or interlocking hook part 52 formed upwardly out of the stock of the base plate 51. The tongue is elevated above the plane of the base plate substantially the metal thickness of the hook member. Specifically the tongue is joined to the base plate along bent sections or connecting walls 53 that are convergingly arranged. A recess 54 is provided in the base plate 51 and opens through one end thereof. This recess is defined by side edges 55 that are made parallel to the axis of the hook member and substantially merged with the connecting walls 53. That portion of the tongue 52 that extends outwardly of the connecting walls 53 is formed with converging side edges 56 that have substantially the same angular relationship to the axis of the hook member as the connecting walls 53, only in the opposite direction. The side edges 55 of the recess 54 and the side edges 56 of the tongue 52 define slots 57 that are so arranged as to receive the connecting walls 53 of a companion hook member when two of the hook members are interlocked.

A pair of opposed prongs 58 are provided adjacent the open end of the recess 54 and are bent downwardly from the straight side edges 55 of said slot. Another set of prongs 59 are provided at the rear end of the recess 54 and initially are sheared out of the offset tongue section 52 and then bent downwardly substantially in alignment with the connecting walls 53. The tongue section 52, if desired, may be pierced out with an elongated slot 60 merely for appearance sake and the rear end of this slot 60 preferably merges with a cross slot 61 out of which the prongs 59 were originally sheared.

A fastener attaching plate similar to the anchor plate 23 described for use with the first form of the invention may be used for attaching this particular form of pants hook to a garment except that the sides of the plate may be parallel.

Fig. 13 shows the manner in which the hook members 50 of the identical construction are interfitted together without adding to the overall length of the interfitted hook members or increasing their transverse thickness. It will be observed that when the hook members 50 are interfitted together the extended free end of the tongue 52 of one member will fit within the confines of the connecting walls 53 of the other member to assure a wedging action between the interlocking hook members and prevent relative twisting.

This third form is relatively cheap to manufacture in that it can be formed of a single piece of sheet metal whose overall area is substantially the same as the finished product. Also the tools to manufacture the same are relatively simple.

Three forms of the invention are here presented for the purpose of exemplification but it will be appreciated that the invention can be modified in other structural forms coming equally within the scope of the appended claims.

I claim:

1. A garment fastener comprising a pair of identical sheet metal hook members each having a base plate, said plate being formed with a central recess opening through one end of said plate, the sides of said recess diverging toward said open end, and a tongue formed as an integral part of said plate and set out from said body plate an amount substantially equal to its metal thickness, the sides of said tongue converging toward the free end of the tongue, that portion of said tongue adjacent the end which is attached to said plate overlying one end of said recess to provide therewith a tapered pocket to wedgingly receive the end of the tongue by endwise insertion of the free end of the tongue into the open end of the recess of a complementary member, and the remaining portion of said tongue extending toward the open end of said recess in spaced relation to the edges thereof.

2. A garment fastener as defined in claim 1 wherein each hook member is provided with a series of prongs projecting from the body plate for the purpose of attaching said hook member to a support, and wherein said prongs project downwardly from the base plate along the opposite side edges of said recess.

3. A garment fastener comprising a pair of like sheet metal hook members each of which consists of a single piece of flat metal bent upon itself to provide a back or attaching plate and an overlying flat tongue in substantially parallel and contiguous relation to said back plate, said tongue tapering toward its free end, and said back plate having a wedge-shaped cutout directly under said tongue but tapering in the opposite direction to provide a pocket open at the inner edge of said member for receiving the flat tongue of the other member when said tongues are interengaged behind one another by endwise sliding movement of the hook members after the narrow end of each tongue has been entered into the wide open end of the pocket of the other member, the side edges of each of said cutout pockets serving to wedgingly receive the tongue of its complementary member to prevent lateral movement between said members when the tongues are so interengaged.

4. A garment fastener as defined in claim 3 wherein attaching prongs are struck out from each back plate to extend downwardly therefrom along the side edges of the recess in each back plate and wherein a prong retaining device is provided for engaging the prongs of each of said members.

5. A garment fastener comprising a pair of identical

sheet metal hook members each having a flat body plate, said plate being formed with a central recess opening through one end of said plate, said recess diverging outwardly from its inner base end, and a tongue formed as an integral part of said plate struck outwardly in offset relation from the body of said plate substantially equal to its metal thickness, said tongue having portions of its sides adjacent the base of the recess joined to the plate by integral connections, said connections tapering toward the base of the recess so as wedgingly to receive the end of the tongue of a complementary member between them.

References Cited in the file of this patent

UNITED STATES PATENTS

870,617	Falter	Nov. 12, 1907
1,229,795	Sandholzer	June 12, 1917
1,257,026	Rundus	Feb. 19, 1918
1,678,166	Repay	July 24, 1928

FOREIGN PATENTS

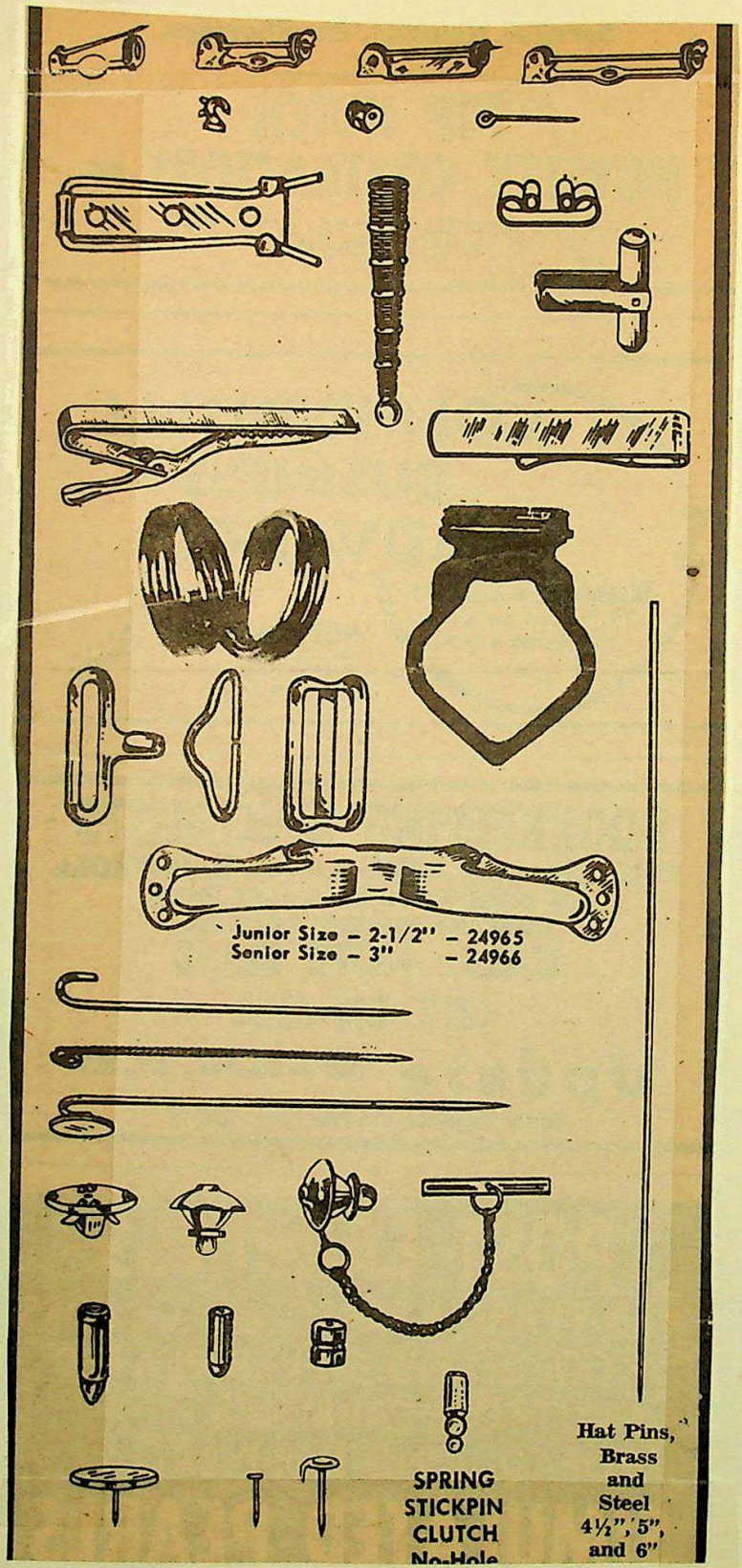
12,046	Great Britain	of 1887
597,172	Great Britain	Jan. 20, 1948

D2/413

D2/413 PUBLICATION

FASHION ACCESSORIES
OCTOBER 1978

D2/400
PUBLICATION



FASHION ACCESSORIES
OCTOBER 1918

D 2 - 416

Snap - ball and/or socket

D 2 - 416 Snap ball and/or sockets